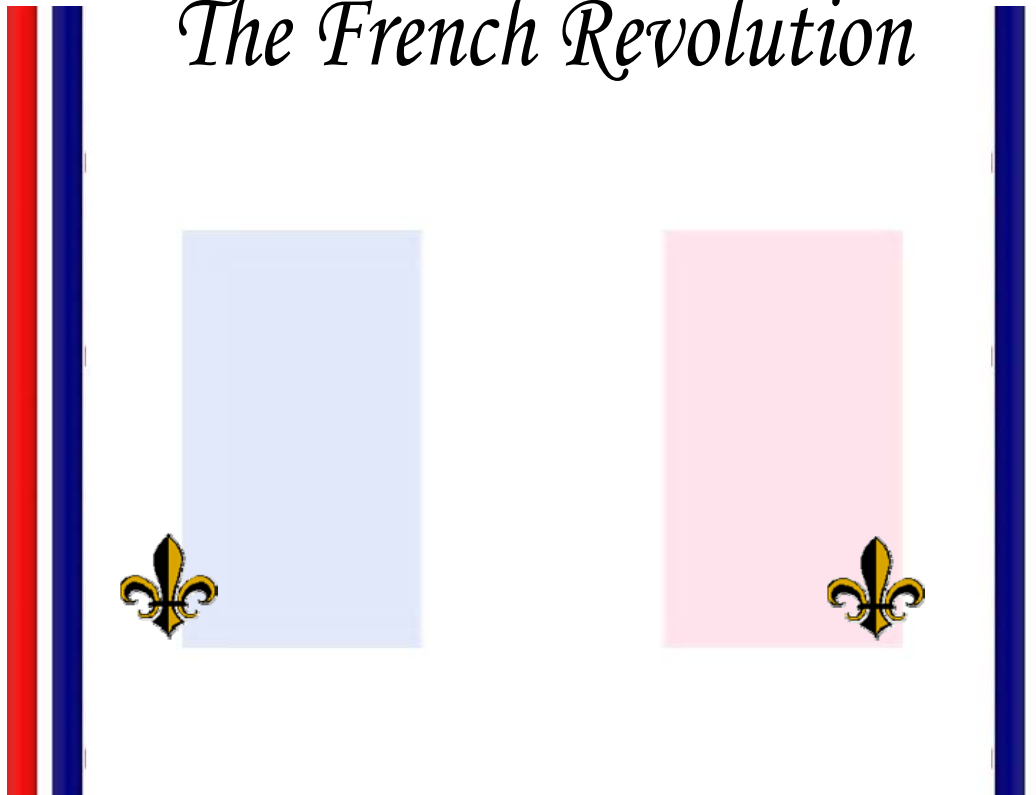
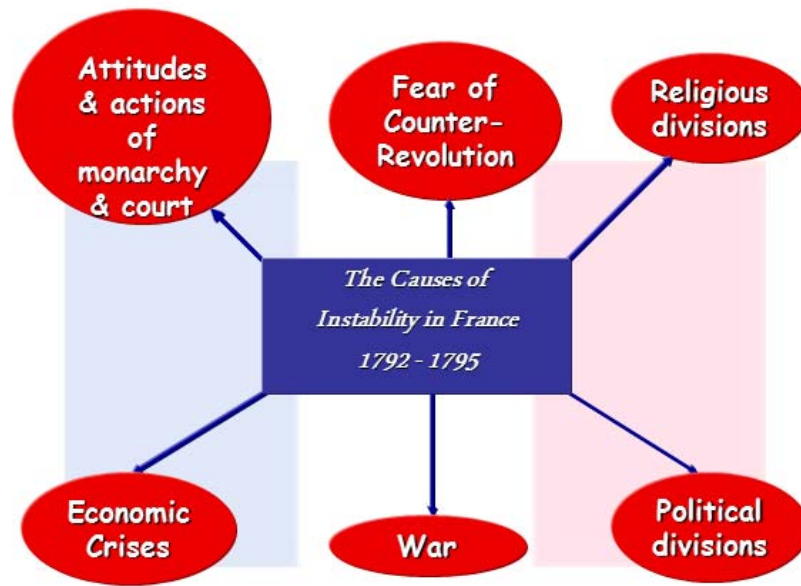


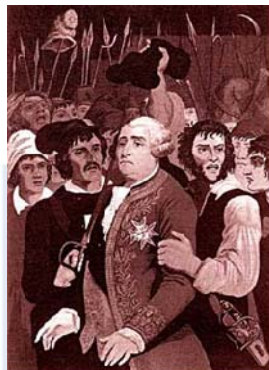
The French Revolution



<p>2nd Stage Radical Change</p>	<p>Reign of Terror - planned economy, levée en mass, dechristianization Committee of Public Safety Jacobins, with sans-culotte support, gain control Girondists ousted from National Convention - May-June 1793 France declares war on Britain, Holland, Austria, Prussia - Feb. 1, 1793 Execution of Louis XVI - January 21, 1793 National Convention - late Sept. 1792 September Massacres - 1792 France declared a Republic - September 1, 1792 Second Revolution - August attack of Versailles (by sans-culottes) & call for a national convention to write a new constitution First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792 France declares war on Austria - April 1792 Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791 Louis XVI tries to flee - June 1791</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counter-revolution by king, the church, Catholic peasants economic, social, political discontent among peasants, artisans, and sans-culottes
<p>1st Stage Moderate reform</p>	<p>"The revolution is over!" Constitution of 1791 - Legislative Assembly - limited monarchy Civil Constitution of the Clergy - July 1790 Women's March on Versailles - Oct. 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man - August 1789 The Great Fear - July-August 1789 Storming of the Bastille - July 14, 1789 Tennis Court Oath - June 1789 National Assembly - June 1789 Estates General met at Versailles - May 1789</p>	<p>Video clip 6:35</p>
<p>Causes</p>	<p>Absolutism (Old Regime) Rigid social structure Enlightenment ideas American Revolution Economic crisis (debt, poor harvests, taxes, land ownership, etc.)</p>	



The Jacobins



Jacobin Meeting House



- They held their meetings in the library of a former Jacobin monastery in Paris.
- Started as a debating society.
- Membership mostly middle class.
- Created a vast network of clubs.

The Sans-Culottes: The Parisian Working Class

- Small shopkeepers.
- Tradesmen.
- Artisans.

They shared many of the
ideals of their middle class
representatives in
government!



The Sans-Culottes

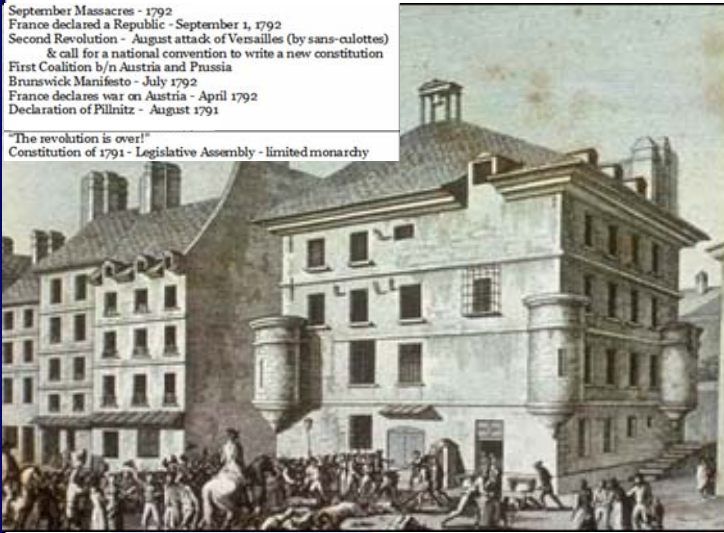


Depicted as Savages by a British Cartoonist.

The September Massacres, 1792

September Massacres - 1792
France declared a Republic - September 1, 1792
Second Revolution - August attack of Versailles (by sans-culottes)
& call for a national convention to write a new constitution
First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia
Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792
France declares war on Austria - April 1792
Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791

"The revolution is over!"
Constitution of 1791 - Legislative Assembly - limited monarchy



Rumors that the anti-revolutionary political prisoners were plotting to break out & attack from the rear the armies defending France, while the Prussians attacked from the front. Over 1000 killed! It discredited the Revolution among its remaining sympathizers abroad.

The Politics of the National Convention

(1792-1795)

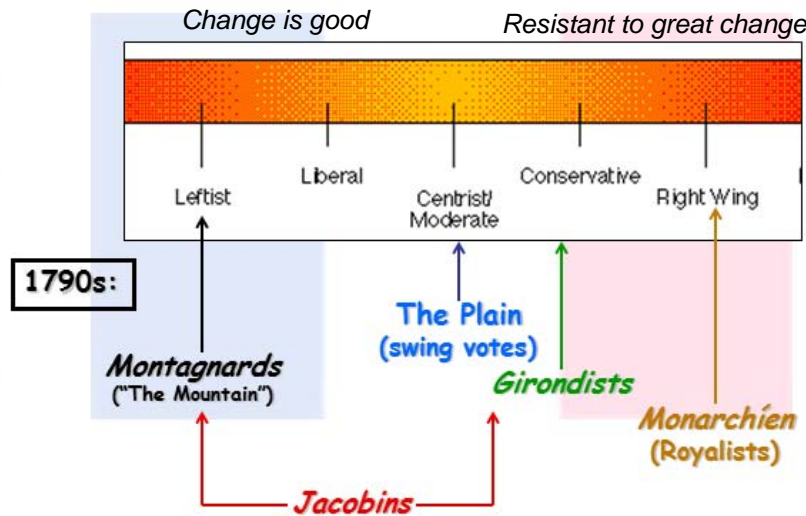
Montagnards

- ★ Power base in Paris.
- ★ Main support from the *sans-culottes*.
- ★ Would adopt extreme measures to achieve their goals.
- ★ Saw Paris as the center of the Revolution.
- ★ More centralized [in Paris] approach to government.

Girondists

- ★ Power base in the provinces.
- ★ Feared the influence of the *sans-culottes*.
- ★ Feared the dominance of Paris in national politics.
- ★ Supported more national government centralization [federalism].

The National Convention, 1792



The Range of Political Beliefs				
LEFT	CENTER			RIGHT
Radicals – people who favor great and rapid changes that destroy the existing political system and replace it with something new.	Liberals – people who favor great changes within the existing political system	Moderates – people who favor some changes but not great changes. They want to avoid the the extreme measures of both the right and the left.	Conservatives - people who are opposed to most changes because they want to keep things the way they are.	Reactionaries - people who want to return to the ways things were before a change was made.

The National Convention *(September, 1792)*

- Its first act was the formal abolition of the monarchy on September 22, 1792.
- The **Year I** of the French Republic.
- **The Decree of Fraternity**
- it offered French assistance to any subject peoples who wished to overthrow their governments.

*When France sneezes,
all of Europe catches cold!*

Louis XVI's Head

(January 21, 1793)



- The trial of the king was hastened by the discovery in a secret cupboard in the Tuileries of a cache of documents.
- They proved conclusively Louis' knowledge and encouragement of foreign intervention.
- The National Convention voted
- **387 to 334** to execute the monarch.

The Death of "Citizen" Louis Capet

Matter for reflection
for the crowned jugglers.

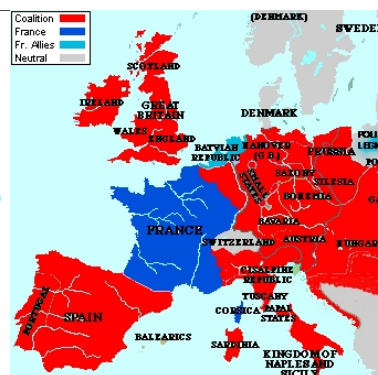
'I forgive my enemies. I trust that my death
will be for the happiness of my people, but I
grieve for France and I fear she may suffer
the anger of the Lord'

So impure blood
doesn't soil our land!



Reign of Terror - planned economy, levée en mass, dechristianization
 Committee of Public Safety
 Jacobins, with sans-culotte support, gain control
 Girondists ousted from National Convention - May-June 1793
 France declares war on Britain, Holland, Austria, Prussia - Feb. 1, 1793
 Execution of Louis XVI - January 21, 1793
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Marie Antoinette executed, Oct. 1793



Committee of Public Safety

*Desperate times call for
desperate measures*



- * Levee en Mass
- * Law of Maximum
- * Reign of Terror



Maximillian
Robespierre

Marie Antoinette as a Serpent



The "Widow Capet"

*Marie Antoinette
on the Way to the Guillotine*



*Marie Antoinette Died in
October, 1793*



The French Revolution

Homework: Review Ch. 19 1-4
Readings 7-11



Task: The Rise of Napoleon I **Napoleon Rules France**

Entrance task: Write a thesis statement for the following question:



Explain the conditions in France that enabled Napoleon to come to power in 1799.

Homework: Finish Ch. 19-5

AP Ch. 19 4 & 5

1. End of the Reign of Terror
 - a. National Convention wrote the Constitution of the Year III (1795) and killed many leaders of the Reign of Terror.
 - b. new plan for government called the Directory called for:
 - i. **the repeal of the Law of Suspects, Law of Maximum**
 - ii. **franchise (voting) based on payment of taxes**
 - iii. **a bicameral legislature (Council of Ancients, C. of 500)**
 - iv. **annual elections**
 - v. **5-man executive ruling body (had no legislative power but could appoint people to government)**

2. The Directory lasted only five years because:
 - a. **it failed to address economic crisis (inflation, unemployment)**
 - b. **it invalidated elections in 1797 and 1798 when leftists won great gains**
 - c. **it was viewed as corrupt and ineffective**

3. The Directory's foreign policy led the way for Napoleon Bonaparte to win the admiration of the French people.

AP Ch. 19 4 & 5

4. Napoleon's early successes:

- a. against the royalist rebels – **peacefully broke up a protest by shooting grape-shot over their heads instead of using open fire & saved the National Convention (1795)**
- ★ b. leading the French army against Austria and Sardinia – **Crossed the Alps and gains territory for France**
- ★ c. against Britain - **Lost French fleet and left troops in Egypt, but returned to France a hero because no one knew!**

5. Coup d'état: why and how

- a. **People were unhappy with the Directory**
- b. **He & 2 Directors stage a coup (Sieyes and his brother Lucien)**
- ★ c. **Became "First Consul" and later Emperor**

6. Napoleon's rule of France –

- a. Emigres – **Invited to return if they swore allegiance to France**
- ★ b. Lycees – **Public schools created to educate the children of nobles and later expanded**
- ★ c. Economy – **Created the Bank of France for tax holdings, loans, etc.**
- ★ d. Concordat of 1801 – **Made peace with the Catholic Church - now the official state religion. France would keep lands from Civil Constitution of the Clergy and the state would pay clerical salaries**

AP Ch. 19 4 & 5

e. Napoleonic Code

- i. positive effects – **Uniform law code**
All MEN equal before the law
Religious freedom
People could work at any job



- ii. negative effects – Took away rights from women
Restored slavery
Restricted free speech and press

7. Creating an empire

- a. New World Empires –

French West Indies Louisiana Territory in America



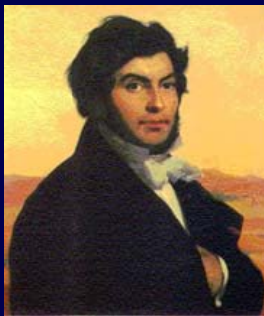
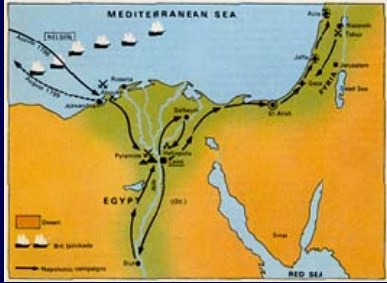
- ### b. Conquering Europe –

Conquered most of Europe, except for Britain
Put family members in leadership positions
Grand Empire, satellite kingdoms, independent but allied states (Austria, Russia, Prussia)



Napoleon's Rise to Power

- Earlier military career → the Egyptian Campaign:
- 1798 → he was defeated by a British navy under **Admiral Horatio Nelson**, who destroyed the French fleet at the **Battle of the Nile**.
- Abandoning his troops in Egypt, Napoleon returned to France and received a hero's welcome!



The Rosetta Stone



Jean Francois Champollion
(published the first
translation of the Rosetta
stone)



Napoleon as "First Consul"



- With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful *coup d'etat* on November 9, 1799.
- He proclaimed himself "First Consul" [Julius Caesar's title] and did away with the elected Assembly [appointing a Senate instead].
- In 1802, he made himself sole "Consul for Life."
- Two years later he proclaimed himself "Emperor."

"Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon & the Empress Josephine," 1806 by David



December 2, 1804

*"Consecration
of the Emperor
Napoleon & the
Empress
Josephine,"
1806
by David*



The Imperial Image





*“Napoleon on His
Imperial Throne”*

1806

*By Jean Auguste
Dominique Ingres*

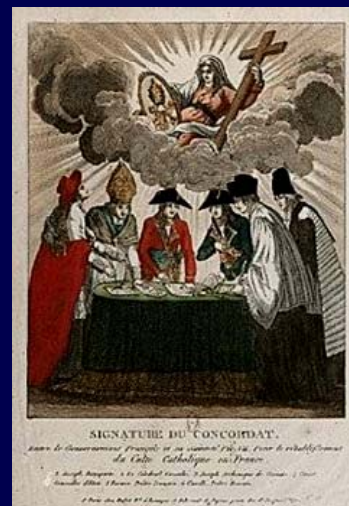


Banque de France, 1800



Concordat of 1801

- Napoleon wanted to heal the divisions within the Catholic Church that had developed after the confiscation of Church property and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
- But, Napoleon's clear intent was to use the clergy to prop up his regime.



Jan 8-7:52 AM

Concordat of 1801

- * Catholicism was declared *the religion of the majority of Frenchmen*.
 - * Papal acceptance of church lands lost during the Revolution.
 - * Bishops subservient to the regime.
- Eventually, Pope Pius VII renounced the Concordat, and Napoleon had him brought to France and placed under house arrest.



Lycée System of Education



- Established by Napoleon in 1801 as an educational reform.
- *Lycées* initially enrolled the nation's most talented students [they had to pay tuition, although there was some financial help available for poorer student].
- *Lycées* trained the nation's future bureaucrats.



Napoleon's Rise to Power

Earlier military career →
the Italian Campaigns:

- 1796-1797 → he conquered most of northern Italy for France and had developed a taste for governing.
- In northern Italy, he moved to suppress religious orders, end serfdom, and limit age-old noble privilege.



Napoleon Crossing the St. Bernard

*Jacques-Louis
David
(1801)*





*"Crossing the Alps,"
Paul Delaroche
(1850)*

Legion of Honor, 1802



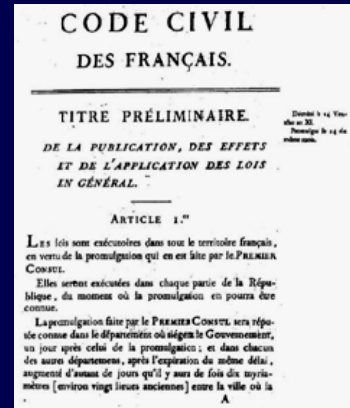
Palace of the Legion of Honor,
Paris

Code Napoleon, 1804



It divides civil law into:

- Personal status.
 - Property.
 - The acquisition of property.
-
- Its purpose was to reform the French legal code to reflect the principles of the Fr. Revolution.
 - Create one law code for France.



*Napoleon
and his Code*



Napoleon's Family Rules!

Jerome Bonaparte - King of Westphalia.

Joseph Bonaparte - King of Spain

Louise Bonaparte - King of Holland

Pauline Bonaparte - Princess of Italy

Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son)- King of Rome

Elisa Bonaparte - Grand Duchess of Tuscany

Caroline Bonaparte - Queen of Naples

The Continental System

GOAL → to isolate Britain and promote Napoleon's mastery over Europe.

- British ships were not allowed in European ports.
- Britain proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.
- Napoleon proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.

The Continental System



British Cartoon



Today: The Rise of Napoleon I
Napoleon rules France

Homework: Finish Ch. 19-5



